into execution, independently of the action of the State Legislatures? Nobody doubts it. We may pass a law and there seemed a little jealousy on the part of the tons in the States, in obedience to this apportionment bill. This has been admitted throughout the debate. All for which we have contended is, that Congressmust act for itself, and cannot either direct or control the action of the State Legislatures. And why this omission? It would be as about as it is unconstitution to attempt to correct these Legislatures to pass any law to carry your apportionment of Representatives into effect. They are not the subjects of coercion And there is no power conferred upon Congress, in any part of the Constitution, to command them to perform, part of the Constitution, to common them to perform, or not to perform, any act of legislation. The first section of the bill, therefore, dies not attempt to control or quired by the Constitution—of apportioning Representatives among the several States! And there it ends. The State Legislatures either will, or will not, early into effect this act of Congress? Should they refuse to perform this constitutional duty, no power exists in govern their conduct. It simply performs the duty reto perform this constitutional duty, no power exists in Cangress to correct obedience. Each State, acting in its sovereign character, elects Representatives according to your apportionment, under the mandate of the Constitution of the U. S., and not of your law; and, therefore, in the first section of this bill, we do not in form the State Legislatures of their own discretion. But made the second section of this bill, we do not in Bat, under the second section of their own discretion. But made the second section of this bill, they are curphatically told that, in the election of their Representatives to Congress they shall do they fall in obedience to this command, they shall be deprived of Representatives altogether. At the word of command, they must pass all laws which may be uncessary and proper to carry our will into effect; and they must passall, under their rown authority, every they must punish, under their own authority, every violation of the laws which they may pass for this purpose. If the bill should pass in its present form, Congress may hereafter confine itself to the assertion of general principles, and compel the States to perform the drudgery of legislation necessary to carry these principles into first, under the penalty of forfeiting some great constitutional right. The precedent thus established will make Congress suggests and the Congress suggest and the Congress and the Congress and the Congress and the Congress and the Con established will make Congress supreme, and the State Legislatures mere ministerial agents. We shall resemble a supreme judicial tribunal issuing its mandate to an inferior court to perform some mere ministerial act. I say ministerial act is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a supreme is a supreme in such a case, if the performance is a s the act to be performed involves the exercise of judicial discretion, no such mandate can issue. It would be a waste of time to contend that the Constitution nowhere confers such a power on Congress over the Legisla. tucky. tures of the States.
[Remeinder in our nert.]

Monday, Jane 20, 1842.

IN SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, stating that, agreeably to law, he has caused to he printed twenty thousand copies of the abridgement of the census, and that they will be ready for distribu-tion in the course of a few days; and asking for an appropriation to defray the expenses of distributing the pies to be sent to the States. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BENTON asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law of 1741. The PRESIDENT pro tem. expressed a doubt whe-

ther it would be in order.

Mr. BENTON said that ten days' notice had been

The PRESIDENT pro tem, then read the thirteenth

were required to grant permission to bring in the bill, and he therefore called for the year and mays, which

Mr. CENTON said that he would not press his motion now, but that to morrow marning, he would give

The following resolution of Mr. ALLEN was then announced as the next business in order, viz:

Resident That the Sentings of the Treating be direct d to re-

gress; and as it would take some months for the Depart-

propriating large amounts of money, and as they would shouly proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill, submitted his resolution, that they might have laid on submitted his resolution, that they induce that the resources in a their tables the condition of the public resources in a condensed firm, and accordingly know how to regulate their conduct when called upon to make approprial termined that the revenue should not be the sole obstance their conduct when called upon to make approprial termined that the revenue should not be the sole obstance their currency be known for its money basis. Let their currency be known for its ordered, and

After some further remarks by Mr. UVANS and Mr.

from the House of Representatives, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The was asked what supplies he had voted for the and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to provide for the publication of an account believed he had voted for all the primal supplies of of the discoveries of the Exploring Expedition under the Government, and for very liberal supplies, too-

that this day should be devoted to the further consider, alon of the bill, providing further remedial justice in the courts of the United States. With a view to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to lay the unfinished business on the table.

of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1850. After debate, the subject was postponed until strain his exultations. Upon this ground he (Mr. B

be postponed, and that the Senate take up the bill to rien, Buchanan, Evans, Tappan, Woodbury and Crit-

Mr. WOODEURY was sorry the Senator from Kenlation to the necessity for immediate action on the revenue bill. He could assure the Senator that he was not behind the curtain, and, consequently, knew nothing of Cabinet secrets; and when he urged the ne-cessity of speedily disposing of that bill, he did so in re-ference to the important character of the bill itself, the shortness of the time between this and the day when it was expected to go into effect, and the number of days required by the Constitution to give the Executive for citizens of Alexandria, in relation to the right of sufdeliberation, should be think proper to make use of the tall time.

And although he had, as an additional reason, urged the necessity of giving this time to the Executive upon mere rumor, it was not such as should be considered altogether idle, for it had its origin in the semi-official organ of the Executive houself. The revenue bill is to Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill. this is the 20th-leaving but ten days for legislative and Executive action. If the Senate delayed action, or consumed a number of these ten days in discussion, there would not be the number of days allowed by the Constitution for the deliberate consideration of the Executive. He hoped the Senator from Kentucky now understood his meaning relative to "deliberate

Mr. BUCHANAN said the public had been entirely misinformed. There had been a supposition (but a

the constant supporters of the present Administration; and there seemed a little jealousy on the part of the tration and he trusted it was as high as it deserved always to be that he (Mr. Buchanan) was the last man in the world to interfere with him in any way file rejoiced to hear that the Senator and his Whig tion, because he thought a strong and powerful Exe-cutive, within the limits of the Constitution, ought to exist, in order to the proper administration of the Go-vernment. Be would be exceedingly happy to afford all the assistance in his power to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in calling up the bill, which he,

Chair that he was out of order; and had only alluded to the topic by way of reply to the Senator from Ken- high duties.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose; but, before proceeding

bury. He confessed he was somewhat alarmed when the Senator from New Hampshire told them that the bill was to receive the deliberate consideration of the President. The term seemed to him of a singularly oracular character, and that it concealed something that was not intended to be communicated. And the Senator transfer is an experience of the Consolidate the power of this Government, and break down not only State rights, but State lines. was not intended to be communicated. And the Senator from Pennsylvania had followed this up, by declaring that, if he were President, and had communicated such a message to Congress, he would, nevertheless, veto the hill. He confessed this declaration on the part of the ships also. Several members, if he had understood ships also. Several members, if he had understood honorable Senator would tend to shake his confidence them aright, were induced to vote for the distribution

upon one side, and rumors upon the other. But, what-ever might happen, he would be sorry to see harmony the further reason—that the land fund was necessadestroyed or trampled under foot. They had heard of ry to the General Government, to enable it to pay rumored changes-rumors which perplex monarchs its debts, and meet its liabilities under which it now had been abroad. And what changes. Was the Whig labored. They all must doubtless remember the had been abroad. And what changes? Was the Whig party again coming into power? Were these gold en visions dancing before the eyes of the honorable that House; they were told that it would enable the Senator? He (Mr. Buchanan) could say, with perfect States to meet their most pressing liabilities, and resuccerty, that, of all the members of the old cabinet he leve them from the difficulties under which they sufthe direct represented the retirement of that honorable gentleman; and he would had with satisfaction his return the States to rely on others rather than on themselves the office under the administration of John Tyler. And he sincerely heped—as the Senator had bestowed upon the sincerely heped—as the Senator had bestowed upon the sincerely heped—as the Senator had bestowed upon the sincerely heped—as the Senator himself would be the first asserted—that the Senator himself would be the first asserted—that the Senator himself would be the first test and the consequence of teaching the constitution and the true interests of the South. Let us reads and their own exertions? Why, repudiation—and repudiation—and repudiation of inabilities and their own exertions? Why, repudiation—and repudiation of inabilities and the sincerely heped—as the Senator himself would be the first asserted—that the Senator himself would be the first officer under the President; and he was certain that the honorable gentleman would speedly settle the difference of the States to rely on others rather than on themselves the states to rely on others rather than on themselves are the principles of the Constitution and the true interests of the South. Let us reads and their own exertions? Why, repudiation—and repudiation—and repudiation—and repudiation of inabilities and their own exertions? Why, repudiation—and reserved the entiretiened and respectable meeting of our cit. Servers, Crizzys.

SALE OF DELINQUENT STOCK.—The sale of the Stock of the Sto successly, that, of all the members of the consequence of teaching the public designation of the discontinuous formula and the ficulties between this country and Great Britain.—
But as the gentleman had called upon the Senator from
New Hampshire for specific information, he (Mr. B.)
hoped he might obtain the intelligence; for he was himself desirous of knowing in relation to these rumored rowing, was at 20 or 25 per cent. discount, was now at whether there was to be a restoration-though its par value. Such was the result of the change of June 24 trianges, whether inch 1541. 12. The he did not very much like the word, as it presupposed to 13. The amount of by the Executive of the the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the Executive of the three were a prospect that all difficult by the three were a prospect that all difficult by the three were a prospect that all difficult by the three w

by their several he had avowed in relation to the veto. He would tell pare for war. be trusted that the Senate would take a direct vote upon it.

Mr. EVANS said that he would certainly object to the trusted that the Senate would lake a direct vote upon it.

Mr. EVANS said that he would certainly object to one part of the resolution, viz. as to the amount of loans negatiated, an impury respecting which was proposed by the Senator from N. Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) several days ago, but which he declined to press at his (Mr. Evans') solicitation. It seemed to him that nearly all the information called for by the resolution had been imposed already, from time to time, been communicated to Congress; and as it would take some months for the Depart. gress; and as it would take some months for the Department to ars wer the resolution, he hoped that it would would do. The Senator himself was better able to de-which professed to give equal protection to all, and ex-Mr. ALLEN observed that no man, except the Section to such a bill it it should pass the two precise pecuniary could now tell the exact and precise pecuniary condition of the Government; and as they had acted, and were about to act, on measures appropriating large amounts of money, and as they would now they had acted and propriating large amounts of money, and as they would now the formula of the country—to restore its finances—to give equal protection to all, and except than he was as to what the President would do, in reference to such a bill it it should pass the two this large up a downfallen people—to resuscitate the business of the country—to restore its finances—to give equal protection to all, and except to determine the was as to what the President would do, in reference to such a bill it it should pass the two takes up a downfallen people—to resuscitate the business of the country—to restore its finances—to give equal protection to all, and except to all the president would do, in reference to such a bill it should pass the two this clare than he was as to what the President would do, in reference to such a bill it should pass the two the properties of the country—to restore its finances—to give the properties of the propert which had been accumulating there for several years, The country was in a state of profound peace; it posproceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill, and which, properly, should be applied to the public accountry was in a state of profound peace; it possible to him that they should understand the actual on of the Government. With this view, he had ted his resolution, that they might have laid on much intended to afford incidental revenue, as it was for, like a spendthrift, they had squandered their pos-

He (Mr. B) had never been very successful in in-After some further remarks by Mr. EVANS and one ALLEN, the question was taken on the passage of the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 16, he apprehended that, were he to attempt, with ever so much assiduity, to influence the President of the U.S., was many years since he had made any attempt; and expiration of his allotted hour.] resolution, and it was declared in the negative—yeas to, nays 22, as follows:

Fars. Mesers. Aften, Bagby, Berton, Cathlert, Fidten, King, Lain, Melloletts, Saint of Connecteur, Surgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wisco, Woodbart, Winger, Misses, Archer, Barrow, Eates, Eayard, Berrien, Cleate, Clayton, Connal, Craffs, Craffs, Morchead, Pielps, Preston, Saint of Indiana, White, and Woodbridge—22. he would be entirely unsuccessful. In the case of the his principles, and referring to the different interests in fiscal corporation bill, although everybody disapproved requiring protection. same Christian spirit would actuate his friends on the tion being negatived, Mr. Thompson proceeded with The bill to regulate arrests on mesne process, in the opposite side now, in regard to this little Tanif billcounty of Washington, District of Columbia, received that they would agree to take the revenue bill, even if

the command of Lieut. Walkes, of the United States Navy, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading year; whilst no estimate or calculation which could be ployed a temporary clerk. Mr. SEVIER moved to proceed to the unfinished made of the expenses exceeded seventeen millions .husiness of Saturday.

And with a deficit staring them in the face this year, of at least seven nullions, they were seriously told that pression, that it was the understanding of the Senate, they ought to take away the land fund from the Trea-

finished business on the table.

Mr. SEVIER hoped the motion would not prevail, as they would get through with the unfinished business.

Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from New Hampshire, both of whom had been members of the The question was taken and decided in the negative.

The question was taken and decided in the negative.

Calenct: and, in the melec, the Senator from Kentucky and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the ball to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising us. have been glad if the Senator had spared him; but he der the fourteenth and noneteenth articles of the treaty supposed the Senator was so delighted at the idea of a of Dancing Rights Creek, concluded in Sentember, change in the Cabinet, that it would be difficult to remorrow.

Mr. BERRIEN moved that all the preceding orders the Senator might realize all his expectations.

The question was then taken on Mr. BERRIEN'S provide further remedial justice in the courts of the U. motion to take up the bill to provide further remedial jus-S., and some remarks were made by Messrs. King, Ber. tice in the district courts of the U. S., and decided in the affirmative-yeas 20, nays 17: en no as in committee of the whole.

Mr. WALKER obtained the floor; but, the hour betucky had found any defliculty in understanding his exact incaning in the few observations he had made in re-The Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A resolution was offered directing the Committee of tration] Accounts to allow a certain amount of pay to the widow f the late Mr. Dimmock of Pennsylvania. After the oposal of some amendments, and a short discussion the resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a petition from certain

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution (which was adopt ed) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount proposed to be distributed among the States from the proceeds of the public lands. On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, the House went ination of the Revenue bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH was entitled to the floor. He deprecated the consideration of the Tariff question under party influences-expressed his preference for the bill as reported by the Committee on Manufactures. He entered into an examination of some details of the bills to show the inutility of a horizontal rate of duties, the necessity of high duties, that the consequence of discriminating below a maximum, must result in discriminating above a maximum, &c

He was followed by Mr HUNT, who, trammeled by George Johnson, in Montevideo. The resolution was very erroneous and unjust one) that the Whig party the hour rule, was unable to go into all the details, and adopted.

question to persuade others to unite with him in digest-ing a plan of revenue, which, in some measure, might ong a plan of revenue, which, in some measure, might be permanent. The revenue to be raised is estimated at something like twenty-seven millions. The revenue to be raised, according to this estimate, and much nore, if the estimate of expenses be higher, would grant all the protection that could be required. If you been underrated, the necessity of an increased duty on each article, would be apparent even for the purposes He was an advocate for protection and yould be satisfied with the protection obtained under the revenue laws that must be made. All he desired the co-operation of the opponents of protection for, would be to give a permanence to the revenue system they would agree to establish. He then went into mey would agree to status of protection.

Mr. VAN BUREN spoke in opposition to a tariff for

ect was an unpleasant one, whether they looked at it opposed to extravagant expenditures such as the control of order that he was out of order and the was out of order and the was out of order and the was out of order and order to prove the course which the President might think proper to pursue.

One of that committee opposed to such duties as would be sufficient for a prudent and economical administration of the Government; but there were many opposed to extravagant expenditures such as the course of the course which the course which the president of the course which the President might think proper to pursue.

He believed it was not then in order; but when the proper time arrived, he should move to strike out from the bill the provise to the 4th section, which preserves with his remarks,
Mr. ARCHER suggested that the Senator from the Land Distribution act from obstruction or repeal.—
He said he believed he could vouch for the Democracy Pennsylvania was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, as the Senator from Kenon that floor, that if the land revenues were restored to the floor. tucky seemed impatient, he would waive his right.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then proceeded to reply at some be willing to vote for such a Tariff as would be necesngth to the remarks of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wood. sary for the economical purposes of the Government. The PRESIDENT protein, then read the thirteenth a little in him, (Mr. Buchanan.)

law for the reason, that it contained a provise to renount rule as follows: "When a bill or resolution which has been passed in one House small be rejected in the has been passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, it shall not be brought in during the same session, without a notice of ten days, and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

Mr. BENTON again remarked that he had given ten days notice of his intention to introduce a ball.

Mr. BERRIEN remarked that, by the rule, two-thirds were required to grant permission to bring in the bill, dispets they had in view. They had heard rumors and permission to tenant, for limits of the universal Whigh party. He had always been societious that they should proceed with the intensity of the universal whigh party. He had always been societious that they should proceed with the intensity of the universal whigh party. He had always been societious that they should proceed with the intensity of the claimed it in the name of that legislative faith which was pledged at the extra session. Some gentlement of the provision of prior Houses, but they surely should pay deference and respect to alpets they had in view. They had heard rumors that they surely should pay deference and respect to their own sets. This clause outlet not to temain, for

changes, whether there was to be a restoration—though in edd not very much like the word, as it presupposed cusfortune. But if there were a prospect that all difficulties were to be healed up, no one would rejoice more than himself.

As to the veto, the Senator had asked him whether, if he were President, he would act upon the principles the had avowed in relation to the veto. He would tell pare for war.

Laby competent to give instruction in all the English branches upon to the restored a cusfortune. But if there were a prospect that all difficulties were to be healed up, no one would rejoice more than himself.

As to the veto, the Senator had asked him whether, if he were President, he would act upon the principles of war; for, in time of peace, they were taught to prehability the dectrines of the difference of the public lands ought to be restored to the General Government, also, because they are to the General Government all the English branches.

French, Latin, Greek, Drawing and Painting, and plain and erma mental Needle-Work, is desirous of a situation either as Principal of a female Seminarie, and, also, and also, also, also, also, also, also, also, also, also also the General Government and the General Government all the subtraction in all the English branches.

A LADY competer to give instruction in all the English branches.

A LaDY competer to give instruction in all the English branches.

A LaDY competer to give instruction in all the English branches.

A LaDY competer to give instruction in all the English branches. if he were President, he would act upon the principles of war; for, in time of peace, they were taught to pre-

Mr. ALLEN remarked that the resolution was mere, one of negarity into the small ton of the Treasure and He then examined in minute detail, the doctrines of money basis. Let their currency be known for its goodness, and manufactures would flourish.

[The honorable gentleman was here cut off by the Mr. BROCK WAY followed, arguing in favor of pro-

tection, quoting authority and precedent in support of Mr. THOMPSON of Indiana obtained the floor, but

gave way to a motion that the committee rise. The moms speech in favor of the protective system.

Mr. COWEN next obtained the floor; and, by his

Mr. WELLER moved that the committee rise. The committee then rose, and reported progress. Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL offered a resolution, which

was adopted, authorizing the Attorney General to em-The House then adjourned.

Tursday, June 21. SENATE.

Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate instructing the committee to inquire into the exediency of reducing the army of the United States to the scale of the proviso of the bill from the House, made a report, accompanied by a bill in conformity thereto, entitled "A bill respecting the organization of the Army, and for other purposes," which was ordered to a second reading.

The committee suggest a reduction, in the 20 comes of dragoons, of 200 men. In the forty companies of artillery 320 2,400 In the eighty companies of infantry

2.020 men Total reduction. The committee propose to dispense with the office of Superintendent of Armories, and to give the superindency to officers of the Ordnance corps, and to abolish the office of Commissary of Purchases, and three pay-masters of the Army. With regard to a reduction in the pay of the general staff, they propose to postpone un-til the next session. The force of the Army, on paper, if the suggestion be acquiesced in by Congress, will be 5,834 enlisted men, instead, of 7,329, as proposed by the bill of the House, and would give an effective force of about seven thousand men; and this was less than the standing force of 1500, under Mr. Jefferson's adminis-The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN moved that the resolutions heretofore submitted by him in relation to the affairs of Rhode Island, together with the amendments, be made the ecial order of the day for Wednesday week. Mr. MERRICK suggested to the Senator to name Monday week; to which

Mr. ALLEN assented; and the motion was then The bill providing for the publication of an account of the discoveries of the Exploring Expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the U.S. Navy, was, after a brief discussion, read a third time and pass. agreed to.

had abandoned the President. They now heard, from the very highest authority, that that party had been was obliged to argue without the minute array of facts. was obliged to argue without the minute array of facts which he desired. He wished, by a general view of the

treaty men isned therein has not been officially communicated to the Government of the U. S, and no authat zed copy of it, therefore, can be furnished. In regard to the other papers requested, although it is my pe and expectation that it will be proper and conve at at an early day, to lay them before Congress, to dd that the estimates of the value of the imports have gether with others connected with the same subjects yet, in my opinion, a communication of them to the House of Representatives, at the present time, would not be compatible with the public interests."

The consideration of the question relating to the Vir gin a land claims was then resumed. Mr. Gilmer was atitled to the floor and occupied most of the morning hour in reply to the speech of Mr. Hall. He advoca ted the justice of the claims and went into a compari son of the relative services of Vermont and Virginia during the Revolutionary war, and the allowances made protection. He commenced by observing that the sub- to each. He did not wish the claims of his State to be allowed, unless it was conceded that they were just The Revolutionary soldier is no eleemosynary peti-

tioner. Mr. FILLMORE moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and urging the necessity of passing the Naval Appropriation bill, requested Mr. Cowen, who was entitled to the floor on the Tariff, to give way that ken up. Mr. Cowen refused and proceeded to speak his hour. He contended that a high tariff was now ne. cessary in order to supply the deficits in the revenue produced by the preceding administrations. He conceived

were in favor, he said, of protection.

Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana, was opposed to the protective principle. He thought it unconstitutional. The Federal Government was one of limited powers. The Constitution authorized it to impose duties on imports--but the objects of the authority were clearly defined -- and protection was not among them. He in favor of the farmer, at least, sufficient to enhance

15:0, he thought, should be continued. The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Ha-

and it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken on agreeing to the mo-

bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and insert in lieu thereof a portion of the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures; but On motion of Mr. Pickens, the further consideration

of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Congness .- The House of Representatives, by a vote of 112 to 95, disagreed to the ratio of representation substituted by the Senate for that of the House. Ther was a great deal of warmth expressed by several of the majority, in discussing the Senate's amendment, in regard to the disrespect shown towards the House by Se nate were repelled with just indignation; the character of the House vindicated; and if the decision spoken by the vote is to be relied upon, it would seem that the re solution is fixed to maintain the doctrine asserted on the floor in debate-that on a question involving the organization of the popular branch of the Legislature, the settled opinion of those immediately representing, and responsible to the people, ought to command deference from the Senate, as a strong, if not conclusive, proof of the will of the great body of the community, of which the House is the most immediate legislative organ. [Gl.

The friends of Free Trade, and of a Revenue Tariff alone are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Friday evening next 1st July, ats o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the measures now is agitation in Congress. This inovenent is forced upon us by the proceedings of the Protective Tariff meeting, which has been recently held in this city. Though we may constitute a minority in the city, stolet us stand up to the right and support the true principles of the Constitution and the true interests of the South. Let us re-as sert the principles of Free Trade, which were so strongly as sertled by the enlightened and respectable meeting of our cit zens, on the 13th September, 1820.

Sevense, Citizens.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE-My Farm, containing 620

V acres, lying on the Rapidan river, eight miles from Orang Court house, and thirty-five from Fredericksburg, is for sale at a reduced price. For farther particulars, apply to me, (if by letter reduced price. For farms, post-house, Virginia.

JAMES L. COLEMAN.

June 24 may favor him with their custom, and assest a attention to afford satisfaction. He has provided himself to use every exertion to afford servants, good ostlers, and has paid particular attention to his beds.

Esmilles residing in the lower country, who may desire to

Families residing in the lower country, who may desire be spend the Sumr or months in a cleap, healthy, and pleasant section of the country, will find every accommodation affordes them, and the proprietor will be pleased to take several familie on board for the Summer. Stuated as the place is, immediately on the Louisa Railroad, facilities are afforded for easy and pleasure.

on the Louisa Railroan, factions lower country.

Sant communication, with all the lower country.

ELISHA MELTON. Louisa Court-house, June 17th, 1842.

TEN THOUSAND

BY MRS. BUCKELEW, at her Millinery and Artificial Flowor Manufactory, where she will be pleased to attend to them,
to the utmost of her ability. Being fully aware of the benefits of
the cash system, both to herself and her customers, who wish to
get value for their money, she has determined to adhere strictive to her rule, and sell goods at a very small profit. Ladies in
the country, who send orders by their friends, can rely on being
well suited both in quality and price.

Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., of every kind, color and
quality, of the most fashionable styles, kept constantly on hand,
suitable to the season.

MRS. BUCKELEW, II street, Richmond, Va., Sign of the Original Golden Bonne

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers, Office on Main, 2d door below corners Main and 14th streets, RICHMOND, VINGINIA. SPLENDID SCHEME FOR 20 JULY, 1842 SPLENDID SCHEME FOR 20 JULY, 1842.
Capital Prize \$40,000—100 prizes of \$1,000.

NION LOTTERY, Class No. 9, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, 2nd July, 1842.

5 no. Lottery—12 drawn ballets.

grand capital prize of \$1,000 | 2 prizes of \$2,000 | capital prize of 15,000 | 3 do. 1,500 | do. 10,000 | 5 do. 1,200 | do. 5,000 | 10 do. 1,200 | do. 2,774 | besides many of 800, 500, &c.

Tickets \$10,—balves Co-counters 3. Tickets \$12-balves 6-quarters 3. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tackets, Do. do. 25 half do. Do. do. 25 quarter do

\$30,000 - \$10,000 - 30 prizes of \$1,000. To be drawn Saturday, 9th July, at Alexandria, Va., VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class L. 75 nos. and 14 drawn. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$230-shares

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class I, to be drawn turday, 16th July, 1842. 75 number, 12 drawn ballots. Capital Prices.

\$35,000 | 9 19,000 | 3 prizes of 6,000 3 357 | 100 do. 9,000 &c., & Tickets \$10-balves 5-quarters 2 50. &c., &c. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130-shares in UNION LOTTERY, Class No. 10, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, 23rd July, 1842, 58 no.—15 drawn ballots, prize of \$30.000 10 prizes of \$1.500 do. 10.000 10 do. 1,000

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$10-For Saturday, 30th July, VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY. Class K, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. 66 nos. and 10 drawn ballots. 825,000 | 1 prize of 12,500 | 20 do. 7,000 | &c., &c prize of

do 12,500 | 20 do. do. de. &c. &c.
Tickets \$10-halves 5-quarters 2.50.
A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets \$100-shares in proportion.

CF For tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in the thove splendid Lotteries, address to

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Richmond, Va.

All orders promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing sent to all who order from us.

June 24

14-wtd

AND NEAR LYNCHBURG -Desirous of going West, the LAND NEAR LYNCHBURG-Desirons of going West both sides of the Turnpike Stage Road, leading from Lynchh Campbell C. H., 8 miles from the former and 4 from the place, and containing about 330 acres, 200 are cleared and enc

the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, was, after a brief discussion, read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for further remedial justice in the courts of the U. S.

Mr. WALKER addressed the Senate at great length, in a constitutional argument against the bill; and The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CUSHING offered a resolution calling on the President, in the usual form, for information concerning the proceedings of the Government in the case of George Johnson, in Montevideo. The resolution was the soil that character which admits of the most prontage in provement.

In be soil that character which admits of the most prontage in provement.

Smoke house, a well of superior water in the yard, and well house, barn, corn house, smith house and shop, and other thouses, an orchard of the various fruits, of fine quality, good and one of the most public leading to large them. This road is good, and one of the most public leading to large them. The stand is good for a Tavern, and all the surplus grain and hay can be disposed of at the door. In fact, this situation is beautiful and healthy, and in every other respect possesses worthy of the attention of any one; and, if the tract be too small, any desirable quantity of fine land adjoining it can be had, having on it superior limestone, timber, mari, slate, &c..



RICHMOND, Va., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1842.

The Meeting and the Memorial in Richmond. sin, and of warning the Republicans against the withes of the Philistines. Who constituted that meeting? "Father of the American System' - the advocates of Henry Clay. Who principally got it up? Gentlemen, unfortunately interested in the depressed the Naval bill as amended by the Senate might be tafactories. Of these elements the movement was made up

They have put forth a memorial, avoiding the word "Distribution" by name-and purporting to convey a protective tariff to be constitutional and authorized the idea, that "the public necessities for revenue de by the clause empowering Congress to provide for the mand, and will continue to demand, the exercise of general welfare. The authority of the greatest names this power for that object to an extent fully sufficient to yield incidentally all the protection which the do mestic industry of the country seems to us to require.' They employ this cute and well-weighed language, with the hope of propitiating the "public sentiment of Virginia," which it confesses to have "ever been" against the exercise of any protective power. They hope at the same time to enlist some Democratic defined—and protection was not among them. The thought protection unjust—it taxed one portion of the community for the benefit of another—it taxed the farmer to enrich the manufacturer; but it laid no tax in favor of the farmer, at least, sufficient to enhance the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial, and in the characteristic of the course of their memorial of the characteristic of the course of their memorial of the characteristic of the course of their memorial of the characteristic of the course of their memorial of the characteristic of the characte ter of its statements. Yet, if any doubt could cover the price of agricultural produce.

Mr. FORNANCE was opposed to the protection of individual interests, without reference to national benefit. He advocated an increase of a tariff at the prement. He advocated an increase of the Compromise the field processary fully to understand the subject. sent time, that the downward stride of the Compromise the facts necessary fully to understand the subject and then gave the best evidence of the correctness of thought too rapid. A rate of duties, such as existed in his declaration, by exclaiming, "that a heavy duty is the true principle" (here the applause of the meeting was tremendous!)—and that we had a heavy debt in ersham to substitute his bill for that of Mr. Saltonstall; Europe, which "cannot be stopped, except by interdic-Interdiction! that is to say, if not by building up a Chinese wall to shut out all commerce, at all events on of Mr. Saltonstall to strike out a portion of the to prohibit all foreign goods coming into our ports-a mode of carrying on our foreign trade, which would soon arrest its own legitimate action-and leave the burthen and the profit of our commerce to the desperate sinnggler!

We have really no room this morning for any analy sis of this singular Memorial, which carries its poison in the sheath. We object to the general proposition with which it sets out, that the power over foreign commerce may carry with it "the protection and regu-lation of the private industry of the people"—because it does so in other countries; as if their despotic institutions could be compared with the strictly limited Conlar representation on the score of its disorderly conduct and incapacity for business. The reflections of the Seces of the protective system-viz: that "agriculture can only be relieved or aided by directing to other occupations a portion of the labor applied to it, and by increasing at the same time the domestic market for it products.

- No branch of industry in the country has therefore a clearer interest in the due encouragement and support of home manufactures than the agricultural." the interest of the farmer, as well as of the merchant and the navigator, did not require the largest scope

for their operations—the largest markets, both abroad and at home, both for selling as dear as they can, and buying as cheap as they can. Much more truly did Mr. Webster say in 1:20, in his Boston Resolutions, that we are incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequences of its adop-tion would be, that the Farmer must give more than he now dues for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells " The memorialists do not "say turkey (Distribution) once"—but yet they cover up the fire under the ashes of the first Resolution, which narrows down the sup-

ply of the ordinary expenses of the Government to "import duties" alone—throwing out of course the whole land fund! We meet also with another singular proposition in the 6th Resolution, "That a specie-paying paper entrency can only exist under a discrimina-tive tariff sufficiently high, to provide for the entire expenses of the Government"—which all the wisest Economists of the age, and all the practical Bankers No man can help feeling a deep sympathy for the dis-

tresses of our manufacturing interest. We listen with as much deference, as we can, to the claims of our ectable neighbors and friends-but when we compare this Report of 1842 with the profound and admiraby an able and practical man, (Thos. Rutherfoord,) and event of war. But the whole of this "important preble Report of our fellow-citizens, of Richmond, prepared unanimously adopted in town meeting, in Sept., 1820, position" is a mere "petitio principii." The question we must confess, that the former appears to us, with all due respect, to be "but leather and prunella" ther it has taken in a few good, easy Democrats, as the Whigs are boasting, the Deponent saith not-but we freshlared against the Deponent saith not-but we

THE ORDER of the Day. Among the other wise suggestions, which were made in the humbug Tariff meeting, which took place in this yield to those, who constitute so large a portion, percity on Monday evening last, it was proposed by one of haps a majority of our country, credit for as much pa the orators to send forth an Address in behalf of Protectriotism and disinterestedness in performing the "sa tion to the People of Virginia. Another of the orators cred duties of Government," as he claims for his own suggested, that such an Essay was unnecessary, as the work had already been achieved by an Essayist in the Southern Literary Messenger of April last—And the ple," continues he, "why not let men settle their out." whole scheme was finally superseded by a recommendation from the meeting, for every one interested to read this production of H. So much for their argument and usury, gaming, &c.?" The object of municipal go if we may judge of the justice of their cause, by the strength of their redoubtable author, what will the world the justice of the author's comparison? What are the think of both, when the following Reply has been read?

FOR THE ENQUIRER.
"THE PROTECTIVE POLICY"-Southern Literary Messeng The author (H.) under the above caption, begins with a high-flown exordium on "the commanding importance and deep interest," which the Tariff or free trade question has assumed in our national affairs; yet has advanced but a short distance, in his defence of the former policy, before it is manifest that, in his mind at least, it is no question at all; the idea of free trade being, he says, "a mere figment of the brain." His next step is to give us an entire misstatement of the question, charging the opponents of a high tariff for the avowed puro he so laid as incidentally to afford protection.

Now I do not pretend to dictate on subjects remiring such deep and patient investigation, as are certainly requisite to the proper understanding of a politicil question like this; but I do profess a few principles on the subject of Political Economy which lean in favor of the Free Trade system, and which have not been shaken one jot or tittle by a diligent perusal of 40 the above-mentioned article. On the contrary, though feeling entirely incompetent to the task of criticism, I cannot resist the present opportunity of testing the strength of H's. arguments.

Imprimis: Our author contends for the poet's glori-

ous privilege of being "independent," for which he so ardently desired "to bask in the golden sunshine of Fortune." Now I admit that this condition is, as he and that the encouragement of the one stimulates says, as desirable to nations as to individuals. But, independence, in the poet's view, or in common parlance, does not consist in total isolation from the world, but it is, that the encouragement of manufactures, by in the ability of an individual or a nation to command stracting a portion of the fruits of agriculture with the products of others labor. The possession of inex haustible wealth still leaves the individual dependent ture. He would say, that we have an adequate reto upon others for the means of happiness. He is depen gent upon those around him for the production of those necessaries, luxuries and pleasures of every description, which money alone can purchase, and which rendered to come? Is it not absurd to suppose, that a remet wealth the object of his desire. He is just as dependent of the tax can be effected at a future time, without it upon his tailor, his cook and even the servant who producing the condition of things it is now design stands at his back, for their services, as they are to remedy; aye, and bringing run and distress of upon him for their daily bread. It is this which makes society so essential to the happiness of man; for, had he no wants which rendered him dependent situation of Holland, which he has described in such on his fellows, in proportion to his wealth and con-sequently to his wants, where would be the necessity for our daily intercourse and our assidnous attention to for our daily intercourse and our assiduous attention to capital will flow into that channel, and will continue the means of preserving that intercourse? And how do so, until they reduce prices to the point to which much more aptly and heautifully are these principles they are raised by the duty. Now, remove the duty

of different countries-from the fact, that the productions of all the earth are desired by all its inhabitants less and man reduced to the condition of a degrade but can be had by all only through a mutual interchange of superfluities—and when we consider further,
that a countrie adorted to different consider further, that a country is adapted to different pursuits, at different stages of its existence, what conclusion is more rational, and indeed irresistible, than that nations are, from the nature of things, mutually dependent—and mission into our pasters. It is lamentably true, that from the nature of things, mutually dependent—and that it is immediate and therefore we must not allow her five, that that it is impolitic, even if procticable, for a nation to produce by forced means, and at great expense, those things to which some other is, in every respect house. things to which some other is, in every respect, better adapted? When by the increase of population, and the evil? Shall we refuse to purchase her exports, at the evil? Shall we refuse to purchase her exports, and the evil? the settlement of our extensive country, its lands are a less cost than we can produce them, incurring an occupied, and we reach that point at which labor is in ditional burthen in revenge for a lost advantage

manufactures resorted to, as a matter of course. They will spring up of their own accord. But by the imrefusing to purchase foreign manufactures, which are cheaper than our own, we thus retard our progress to that very point which we so much desire to attarn. "Free Trade violates the very laws of Nature and order of Providence, because it supposes equality and

order of Provincince, because it supposes equality and reciprocity, which cannot be found-it supposes an identity of interests among nations, when, in truth, their interests are generally in conflict !" This is an absurdity no less glaring than the obsolete theory of Hobbes, that "war is the natural state of man," and, in truth, it partakes very much of the character of that identical opinion. Let nations be guided in their in tercourse by the maxim, "Do unto others as to would they should do unto you;" the only efficient link which can preserve a society of individuals, and which The Meeting and the Memorial in Richmond.

The Tariff Whigs of Richmond have taken time by the forclock—and held their meeting on Monday night—and then determined to send round their Memorial for signatures, and enlist Democratic recruits, before the Republican Press had an opportunity of sounding the tocsian and of warning the Republicans against the withes ment in the social and friendly relations, and the spoke for it-who wrote for it? The friends of the greater facility with which each could procure the productions of the others, would soon convince them of the advantages of Free Trade.

"An alliance between nations upon Free Trade prin. ciples, would be very much like a compact between a gentleman of fortune and a pauper, for the free and equal enjoyment of each other's property. ' The analo. gy does not hold at all. A pauper nation could give nothing in return for the surplus products of its wealing neighbor, and, therefore, would at once become a colony to her. Free Trade between them would be as unprofitable to either, as the favorite protective six tem of the writer under review-As there could be po commerce, there would be no need of protective laws Such is not, however, the relation between the rela man and the pauper. The rich man relies upon the pauper for that labor which he is himself unwilling or incompetent to perform; whilst the latter receives from the former an adequate price for his labor, thus deriv-ing from him, by fair exchange, his daily subsistence and the means of advancing in prosperity. As the analogy, we may presume, is intended to apply to England and America, the trade between them being the great subject in controversy, it need only be presented to be rejected, even by the author himself, as

totally inapposite.

Our author cites Russia, when protective imports were removed by Alexander, as an instance in support of his system. "The whole country," says he, "was immediately flooded with manufactures from England and other places; their novelty, variety, and perhaps cheapness, tempted purchasers in abundance, &c-Distress and wretchedness overspread the land." Can this, with a moment's reflection, be deemed as

argument against free trade? Are its opponents so un reasonable as to expect that that, or any other system which the brain of man could devise, should be miraculous in its effect as to be adopted upon the saden caprice of a ruler, and applied to the machinery of society, so as to exhibit its beneficial a fluence in a moment? As well might they expect a single dose of medicine, or even the presence of the physician, at once to restore health and vigor to a frame in which disease has for years been slowly and secretly doing its work of destruction. Now, the first idea which the above statement suggests to my mind is sim ply this: that Russia, by the hostile position in which she had long stood towards Great Britain, cut of from a peaceful communication with that country, and thus deprived of the advantages which would have accused from a constant intercourse with the most civilized por tion of the globe, was ignorant of the facts, first the she could obtain manufactures from England at a much cheaper rate than she could produce them herself, and thereby be enabled to expend the surplus of her capital which was now forced into a channel of investment for which the country was not prepared, in agricult ral productions, which will always command a market and, even if they do not, are a never-failing source health and plenty to their possessors. And, secondly that Adam Smith has published an able and useful de fence of free trade, to which, could the principles it was designed to elucidate have been imparted to her rulers before the premature establishment of the hot bed system of restrictions, the experience of Russia would eventually have added "confirmation strong."

As to "the important proposition" of the author that, whilst nations like individuals, should practic justice, forbearance and even generosity towards each other, yet it is a high and solemn obligation imposed upon them to preserve their own peculiar interest from injurious rivalry and interference; I consider the Free trade system most admirably adapted to the preservation of the virtues inculcated in the first clause; and that the last regards England as guilty of "injurious rivalry and interference" in sending her goods to th best market she can find and to those wh them, whilst it ascribes to us the strictest "justice and generosity" in refusing to purchase them, either be cause England stands so much in her own light as not to receive ours in exchange, or because a short person of war might come, in which event we must be prepared to furnish supplies from our own internal re cources: taxing ourselves in times of profound pe for the sake of a slight convenience in the unce peculiar interests from injurious rivalry and interier ence." I trust that no one in this enlightened ag between the expediency of an unrestricted interchange frankly and respectfully advise them to look before they of those productions for which each nation is best adapted, on the one hand; and the necessity of the in terference of Government on the other. And I think it would be liberal at least in our patriotic author to

disputes and controversies without the intervention their champion! And now for the answer. If II. be the vernment is to protect men from one another; to secur best champion whom they can summon to the field-and the enjoyment of certain natural rights, peculiar natural rights, to the preservation of which he thinks the Protective Tariff essential? Surely he has a very They will see, how completely a stripling has defeated this champion-and how this young Sampson, though crude idea of the state of things, which in the forms armed with a pebble and a sling, is able to prestrate the selected Goliah of the Federo-Tariff Party: ment, who considers laws against usury, gaming, A as "restraints upon individual action"! Gaming at usury are not individual rights; men have no natur right to cheat each other, or to take an undue adva tage of each other's misfortunes; and it is to preve such breaches of moral duty and their injurious fects upon society, that such laws are enacted. The is the reason why the maxim, "Laissez nons fart is not only totally inapplicable to the object of gal restraint, but is inconsistent with the nature and of of the social compact. But I see no parallel between this exercise of the legitimate attributes of Govern ment conferred upon it by the individuals who have agreed to abide by its regulations, and the interference of Government in shackling that intercourse between individuals and between nations, which is an inhere right, and one which they never regarded as hable exercised by one to the detriment of another. Hen I say, the privilege allowed by the maxim, "Let " alone," may in this be justly claimed, whilst in the other it would be a violation of man's natural relationship. Therefore, the parallel drawn by our author is about And again let me remind him, we contend not for tig! let the Government, if authorised, impose the restr tion: we deny only the policy. He then proceeds with great pains to show us, that

agriculture and manufactures are mutually dependent

could have advanced a step further, and shewn us he an adequate return, can serve as a stimulus to agrainasmuch, as the burthen imposed upon agriculture but temporary, and the time will come when we sha amply remunerated. I would ask, when is that to applicable to the commercial intercourse between nations!

The first state of the flood of foreign fabrics so much dreaded is
ready to crush us; then is heard the cry of offented. "Nations," says our author, "differ in soil, climate and productions; they differ in their natural capacities for peculiar employments and branches of industry.— Some with scanty agricultural resources are commercial and manufacturing, &c." Out of his own mouth will I judge him. He has, with no advantage to the support of his cause, built his reasoning upon premises which are the very foundation of the Free Trade doctrine. From this very dixersity in the capacities of different countries—from the fact, that the produc-

want of other employment, and our agricultural productions unprofitable for want of a market, then are fuses to take your shoes, but is still able and willing to